THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE AD-VANCEMENT OF SCIENCE commenced its eighth session in this city on Wednesday, the 26th, at the Smithsonian Institution.

The object of this Association is the advance ment of American science; in other words, the promotion of original research and the discovery of new scientific truths. The Association was established in the year 1848, and held its first meeting in the city of Philadelphia; the next session took place at Cambridge, the third at Charleston, the The third and fifth meetings were semi-annual.

The importance of the Association consists in the means which it affords its members of in- Dr. Jo ha L. La Conte Treasurer pro tem. for this meeting; to divide the Association into two sections, one to be knew; as the Mathematical and Physical, the other as the portunity of comparing the results of their several Chem ical and Geological section. The following are the portunity of comparing the results of their several effice is of these sections:

Index prior to their appearance before the world in the thematical and Physical Section.—Prof. W. C. Redfield, the usual form of scientific publications. It also Presi dent of Section for to-day. Standing committee enables the members to discuss subjects of special Prof. J. H. C. Caffin, chairman committee; Dr. B. A. enables the members to discuss subjects of special Goul 4, Prof. Chas. W. Hackley, Prof. Elias Loomis, Lieut. interest, and to recommend to the favorable atten-M. F. Macry, Mr. Wm. Mitchell; Mr. Joseph Winlock, tion of Cong ress and other legislative bodies, as well Secre stary.

Chemical and Geological Section.—Prof. John Torrey, as to the pul die generally, important measures con-president Section for to-day. Standing committee: Prof. Jame is Hall, Prof. W. H. Rogers, Prof. John Torrey; Dr. gress of the Useful Arts.

fusion of knc wledge which is already known; and arrange matters in the sections, and then, on re-assem hence some of 'the most prefound and valuable communications 1 may be of too technical a character to tries were then proposed as members and accepted.

Na mes of citizens of the United States were similarly please a prom iscuous audience, while others, how- read and accepted. ever, of a less abstruse nature, will most probably be interesting to all.

At its first , neeting there were present an array of honored and I distinguished names in science, as well as a nume rous attendance of visiters of both mittee.

At about 11 o' clock the chair was taken by Professo JAMES D. DANA, o. . Yale College, and business was opened by a prayer to the throne of grace by the Rev. Dr. Bacon, of Columbia ('cllege, D. C.

The Chairman the en rese and addressed the body in the following terms:

Gentlemen of the Association: In taking this place with which you have he mored me, permit me to allude briefly to one or two of the , objects which have brought us to-

One great end, as proclaimed in the name of the Association, is "the adv ancement of science;" which implies that we are not to de slay sluggishly or ignorantly over old that we are not to de siny suggiship or ignorantly over old facts, but earnestly to gather in the new; that our "facts" be not ephemeral, v which the next passer-by will dissipate, but sure, eter nal facts, as enduring as adamant, that shall give solic lity, increasing extent and beauty to the edition of truth. Such facts are best welcome when least schemel and disconveniently as a received. least aclorned and di sencumbered as nearly as may be of the rubbish of word s. They reach their untimate end when a clear insight into principles enables the philosopher to point out their exact place in the sublime system of Natu re, thereby to exalt our knowledge of its Divine

But t' here is anothe r prominent object in view in thi annual : neeting. It is the cultivation of good feeling, kindly s entiments and sympathy among the lovers of a the land; that, with one aim before us-truth, and not s wilf, as the end of every investigation-we may go forwa: a harmoniorsly, rejoicing in each other's suc cess, and glad for the new light we may each receive. This end those accomplished, the meeting will have been abundant) y prefitable. But with success in both objects. we shall have occasion to remember long this gathering in Washington in 1854; and may such be the result!

A report was then received from the Standing Commit tee on the s ubject of business during the session, which was ordered to be printed.

The numbers of the standing committee being. This was accepted, and the Association agreed to ing twelve, at which there occurs an annual vacancy of call on Mr. and Mrs. Davis after the conclusion of Prof. six, it was m eved by Prof. W. B. Rogens that the existing Peirce's address.

A paper not merely of scientific but of popular intervacancy be a prointed by the other members. This drew out an interesting discussion which lasted for half an hour, the question being on the comparative fitness of the choice of their fellows by the six existing members or by the association at large.

est was then read by Lieut. Mader, and described the paper as having grown out of information imparted to him by Capt. Roges, of New England. He was an experienced whaler, and described the number of whales known to him as sixteen.

been withdraw u, the question was for the present dis- of before; it was an animal exceedingly strange, and posed of. The speakers were Professors Rogers. HACKLEY, PIER ME, HARE, and others.

Responses wer we then made to several courteous invitations to the mem bers of the Association from the Mayor ble for its habit of destroying the Right whale and the Association's return from their projected visit to Right whale. This it does by surrounding the Right whale in numbers, assailing its head, seizing and the Association's return from their projected visit to Right whale in numbers, assailing its head, seizing and the results of the Right whale in numbers, assailing its head, seizing and the results of the Right whale in numbers, assailing its head, seizing and the results of the Right whale and the Right whale in numbers, assailing its head, seizing and the Right whale in numbers, assailing its head, seizing and the Right whale and the Ri Mount Vernon on Saturday next and partake of its hospitalities; also, from the Faculty of Georgetown College. These were accepted.

An offer of the rooms of the National Medical College for the use of the Association was received and thankfully acknowledged, but declined on the ground of sufficiency of accommodation in the Smithsonian Institution.

The meeting then adjourned to 5 P. M. to give mem bers an opportunity to attend Congress, and the committees to take order for the conduct of business.

The following are the officers of the Association President, J. D. DAMA, of New Haven; General Secre tary, Prof. J. Lawrence Smith, of Louisville: Treasurer. Dr. A. L. Elwyn, of Philadelphia; Permanent Secretary,

Prof. J. Levering, of Cambridge. Standing Committee.—Prof. B. Pierce, Prof. S. F. Baird, Prof. J. D. Dana, Prof. J. Lawrence Smith, Dr. A. L. El-wyn, Prof. J. Levering, Prof. A. D. Bache, Prof. John Le Conte, Prof. J. P. Kurtland, Prof. W. Gibbs, Prof. B. Sil-liman, jr., and Prof. J. W. Bailey.

EVENING SESSION.

The severity of the storm having prevented the meeting at five o'clock yesterday evening, at six the chair was

taken by Prof. DANA. The CHAIR called upon Lieut. MAURY for his paper on the whale, but that gentleman, not expecting to be called

upon last evening, had left it at home. Prof. RUNKEL then read a very learned paper on Prof. Benjamin Pierce's Lunar Tables, and their comparative

walue contrasted with those of Burckhardt. Remarks on the subject of the paper were offered by

Professors PIERCE, BACHE, and HENRY. The next was a paper on Irradiation by Prof. W. B. Rogers, which was followed by some observations of Prof.

Then came a paper by Lieut. C. H. Davis, U. S. N., on s constructive method of projecting solar eclipses by Chauncey Wright. Lieut. Davis prefixed the perusal of the paper with the following remarks:

"In the case of the 'Annular Eclipse of May 26,' the of the moon from Pierce's 'Tables of the Moon;' the computation of the tables of data and the construction of the hart were made by Mr. Kerr and Mr. Wright, of the Nautical Almanac office.

Prof. RUNKEL spoke in approval of Mr. Wright's labors. The annual address to the Association was then anmounced for this evening. It is to be delivered by Prof.

BENJAMIN PIERCE, of Cambridge, New England. And then the meeting adjourned to half-past 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SECOND DAY'S MEETING.

The Association came to order in general meeting at the appointed hour yesterday morning, and the journal

of the previous day was read.

An invitation from Prof. Bacns, of the Coast Survey, to visit his department, and a similar one from Lieut. Maury, of the National Observatory, were each unanimously accepted.

A letter was read from the President and Directors of the Crystal Palace Society, inviting the members of this ation to be present at their opening on the 4th of May next.

An invitation to the Association from the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company to take a trip on their road was received, and referred to members individually.

The question then came up as to the hour of leaving

Professor HARE was atrenuously opposed to the expe dition, as not lying within the proper objects of assem-bling here. It was for r.o want of patriotic regard for WASHINGTON, for whilst others who so much show respect for that great and good man had opposed his Administration, he (Prof. Plare) had uniformly supported it; even, to the extent of being called an old black

Lieut. Maury moved to substitute a meeting of the Association on Saturday in Alexandria, instead of going to Mount Verson. Capt. Wilkes called to mind the inconvenience attend-

ing a similar meeting once held by the Association at Professor Prince said that the arrangement to go had been settled yesterday, and could not now well be changed.

It was finally agreed upon that the excursion should

leave Washington at nine o'clock, and should fulfil their engagen ent with the city of Alexandria, but should hold

fourth at New Haven, the fifth at Cincinnati, the sixth at Albeny, and the seventh at Cleveland.

The Association then, on the several recommendations of the Stanzing Committee, appointed a committee of twenty on the subject of observing the solar eclipse of the ne scier tific meeting there. 26th of May; to abolish the evening meetings at five o'clock, and meet at half-past nine instead; to appoint

J. B: yant Emith, Secretary. It was agreed also, at the conclusion of the general

It is not in tended for popular display, or the dif- meet ing, to have half an hour's intermission, in order to

bling ; to meet in one section.

No mes of distinguished strangers from foreign coun-

The Standing Committee having suggested that all communi cations received by the Association and published i full without the concurrence of the Standing Committee be refused to be printed among the Transactions, much debate ensued; when, on motion of Prof. Petron, the whole subject was referred back to the Standing Com-

Prof. James Hall drew the attention of the meeting to a paper which had been referred to yesterday on "poisoning by aconite, being a review of the trial and scientific evidence given in the case of John Hendrickson, jr., conwith the opinions of Messrs. Hays, Jackson, Silliman, and others." Prof. Hall hoped the meeting would not consent to receive this paper, if offered; he, for one, should protest against its acceptance. To make it a subject of ensideration here would be in derogation of the Courts of New York, and possibly place the Association in a position on every account undesirable.

Prof. Thos. Barlow thought the paper not unfit to be

considered here, and for himself desired to have it brought out. Prof. HARE thought for any opinions uttered with regard to this or any other matter by members in meetings

the speakers alone were responsible and not the Association. So it was in a scientific association he was con-nected with in Philadelphia. The meeting then adjourned for the half hour's intermission, Prof. HEXRY explaining that there were two distinet rooms properly furnished and provided for the use

of the two sections. MEETING IN ONE SECTION.

At half-past 12 the Association met in one section, when, on motion of Prof. Peirce, Prof. Redfield was appointed chairman of the meeting; but not being then in the hall, the chair was accorded to Prof. Torrey. The ecretaries of the two sections took positions right and The business was to hear the papers of the programme

The first was "on the development of monocotyledonous stems," by Prof. J. DARBY, of Georgia. The opinion of Prof. Torrer being requested on the

merits of some points in Prof. Darby's paper controversial of his own and received opinions on the subject in hand, he said he should require time to consider the matter. It was then asnounced by Prof. HENRY that the Association was invited by the Secretary of War and his lady to visit them at their house, on 14th street, in the even-

est was then read by Lieut. MAURY on a certain species

The motion an which this debate was grounded having One of these, the Killer, Prof. MAURY had never heard known to them, it had escaped the observation of naturalists. The Killer is about thirty feet long, not heavy, yields about five barrels of oil, and is especially remarkarending its,lips, and at length tearing its tongue from its head, after which it proceeds more deliberately to feed upon the body. The most remarkable feature about the Killer whale (of which several rough drawings were exhibited) is its dorsal fin, which stands up perpendicularly five feet, and is the chief instrument wherewith they assail their prey.

Lieut. MAURY offered testimony to the same effect from Capts. Ludlow and McKenzie, going to show how terrible and fierce a tyrant is this species of whale, infesting the whole ocean from pole to pole, and often contesting with man the possession of the body of the Right whale, to both so much sought. The tongue of the Right whale, the delicacy so much in favor with the Killer, is an enor-

mous oily mass weighing three or four tons.

Mr. Walker testified to seeing on the coast of Brazil Killer whale thirty feet long, hanging to the body of a whale which had been taken. Lieut. Davis had brought the subject to the atten-

tion of Prof. Agassiz, who pronounced the Killer to be distinct species.
On motion of Lieut. Davis, it was agreed that the papers omitted to be read now should be referred to the

Prof. HENRY then addressed the section "On the arrangement of Lecture Rooms, with reference to sound and sight," which was felt by all to be a subject of interest inferior to few, and which was ably and convincingly treated, but of too great length for our further.

Many pertinent and interesting remarks were drawn out by this address, in which Professors Johnson, HENRY, DEWEY, HACKLEY, MEANS, DAVIS, ROGERS, and BARLO

Then followed the explanation by Prof. WEBSTER of his meteorograph, a self-registering instrument for meteoobservations, and exceedingly ingenious and simple. It was warmly applauded by Prof. Dewey. The Section then adjourned to meet at half-past seven to listen to the address of Prof. Persce.

THIRD DAY.

The Association came to order at 10 o'clock yesterday norning, Professor James D. Dana in the chair. The journal of the previous day was read and appro-On motion of Professor SILLIMAN, Jr. it was

Resolved. That this Association have listened with pe culiar pleasure to the eloquent and instructive address of our late President, Professor Prince, and that its distinguished author be requested to furnish a copy to the per nanent secretary for immediate publication

The association then separated into sections, each occupying separate halls, under their respective chairmen. In Section A, on Mathematics, Physics, &c., the first paper read was by Professor ELIAS LOOMIS on the Satelites of Uranus.

The next was by Professor BLonger on the law of variations of atmospheric pressure and its practical application.

Lieut. Col. EMORY, in reference to a remark of Professor BLODGET as to the necessity of certain other meteorological observations in order to the further determination of the law of variations in the interior of the continent, promised that as soon as the requisite observations had seen collected by his assistants they should be supplied to Mr. BLODGET.

Lieut. Mauny deemed an additional precaution to those mentioned by Mr. BLODGET as necessary to ascertain with precision the results aimed at-that was the direction of the wind; for the most extraordinary barometric indications had been observed on the east of the Andes, and in Washington on Saturday morning on the excursion to or near the Amazon river; indications that put the boil-Mount Vernon. It gave rise to a warm discussion with ing point of the observer, barometrically, a thousand feet

respect to the propriety of going at all. It was participated in by Professors Eogers, Isache, Hayll, Gould, was not reliable. Lieut. M. suggested that the elevation Mauer, and others. east of the Andes might be accompanied by a correspond-ing depression west; a matter which had not yet been determined to his knowledge by experiment. To accoun for the anomaly the unique idea was thrown out that east of the mountains there was, in certain directions of the wind, an accumulation of air, (and therefore of atmospheric pressure,) constituting a sort of recast of the atmosphere, similar to the Andes.

Professor Blodger ascribed the anomaly mentioned to

reased temperature. Mr. CHANDLER confirmed the facts mentioned by Lieut. MAURY from phenomena observed by him near El Paso. He had found much assistance in the aneuroid barometer. Lieut. Mauny thought the aneuroid useful as a differential instrument, but quite unreliable for general pur-

Professor Bache had found by much experience that, as constructed, the aneuroid was an extremely unreliable instrument. He did not seem to think it incapable of being made much more serviceable than at present.

Some misapprehension and disappointment having been experienced by members in not being called on for their papers according to their printed programme, Professor J. L. Smith explained the manner of its occurrence, which was through an error of the clerk, who had not copied the papers in the order intended by the standing The next subject brought before the section was by

Professor Smith on the inverted microscope, with remarks on the illumination of microscopical objects. This is a surprisingly ingenious instrument, and appeared admirably calculated for the purposes of the chemist in his most difficult manipulations and inquiries. The remarks of Professor S. abounded in recondite scientific facts, and the instrument he explained was itself a just object of

Professor BACHE spread before the section several charts, registering the results of observations made by coast survey officers at the three Pacific points of San Diego, San Francisco, and Astoria, touching the diurnal inequalities of the tides there. Of course much inter-esting evidence was educed. Two facts only of popular interest we can now notice, namely, that of the two di-urnal tides; one is very much smaller than the other, so as almost to make it appear that there is but one tide day. The other fact is, that whilst on the Atlantic coast the tide rolls in an almost parallel direction with the trend of the coast, on the Pacific it comes on in a nearly perpendicular direction. Before concluding, Prof. B. mentioned in a complimentary manner the labors of Lieut. Trowbridge, of the United States Navy, in connexion with this subject.
Lieut. Col. W. H. EMORY then read a paper on the lon

gitudes of Frontera, El Paso, and San Eleazario, on the Rio Grande, resulting in the determination of a cardinal point of the boundary survey. Besides the precise de-terminations of longitude stated in this paper, it was valuable for showing the inaccurate condition of the lunar tables, and the necessity for their correction. Col. Emory also alluded to the handsome manner in which manuscript tables, many months in advance of their being printed had been furnished the Boundary Commission by the British Observatory at Greenwich. He also expressed his acknowledgments of the kindness of Lieut. MAURY, of the United States National Observatory, in providing the Commission with the polar distances of the sets of stars they made use of in their determinations.

Prof. Perroe complimented the results obtained as

being as accurate as could be had by any theory or means now attainable. Prof. BACHE took the opportunity further to remark, in reference to the courteous liberality of the Astronomer Royal of Great Britain, that he was always ready to fur-

nish facilities, and that, too, in precisely such form as was requisite. It was therefore but right, that such liberality be acknowledged by this association. He therefore offered the following resolution, and moved that it be referred to the standing committee of the association, which was adopted unanimously: Resolved, That the American Association for the Advance-

ment of Science offer to G. B. Airx, Esq., Astronomer Royal of Great Britain, their acknowledgments for his repeated acts of kinds in furnishing the results of observations at the Greonwich Observatory to officers of the Government and other men of science of the United States. Prof. Bache further remarked that not only had Prof. Airy furnished these facilities from Greenwich observa-

of Good Hope and other British branch observatories to supply what should be asked from them also. Prof. LOOMIS followed in a paper on the resistance suffered by bodies falling through the atmosphere.

Prof. Peirce read a paper from Mr. John M. Batchelder on the electric properties of whalebone rubber.

Prof. Redeled read a paper on the Brandon Tornado,

tory, but had given orders to the astronomers at the Cape

Ohio, in last January, by Prof. O. N. STODDARD.

The same read a paper of his own, illustrated by diagrams, on the Cape Verde and Hatteras hurricane and Prof. REDFIELD's theory is that the hurricane here

referred to had its birth in Northern Africa, passed west-wardly, and traversed the Atlantic ocean, skirting the After he had concluded, Prof. HARR rose and diametrically dissented from the theory of Mr. Redfield and those who argue with him. Prof. HARR thought the facts stated by Prof. Redfield militated against his theory, and that nothing had yet appeared in any manner or degree going to justify the hypothesis. The orbitual and gravitating causes given by Redfield, Reid, and Puddington and Prof. HARE insisted, in terms almost too decided, that their views are illusory. The theory given by men of true science who had considered this subject they had disregarded. Heat and electricity were causes adequate and sufficient to explain the phenomena of storms, but upon these causes they had turned their backs. Prof. HARE concluded by urging the utter hostility of the orbi-tual and gravitating theory to the laws of nature.

urnal motion of the earth as in accordance with its organic structure," by Mr. A. Osborn, rather took the association by surprise, and was not concluded at the adjournment of the section. It will not probably be

SECTION B, engaged on Geology, Chemistry, and Na-tural History, occupied the Electrical Room adjoining the Lecture Hall The first paper in this section was the American patent

system, and its relations to science, especially to chemical science, by Dr. L. D. Gale, of the Patent Office. The reading of this excellent paper was followed by an interesting conversation, in which Prof. Hare and others participated.

The following papers were read in order, some of which, as will be perceived, are of a profoundly scientific caste, and others more intelligible to the popular mind: On the use of hydrogen gas to displace sulphuretted hydrogen in the analysis of mineral waters, by Prof. W. On the cleavage and other effects caused by trap dykes

in the middle secondary rocks of Virginia, by Prof. W. B. ROGERS. Notice of a peculiar variety of cannel coal from Breck-

inridge county, Kentucky, by Prof. B. Silliman, jr.
On a number of mineral species, by T. S. Hunt, of
the Geological Survey of Canada. Illustrations of chemical homologies, by T. S. Hunt,

of the Geological survey of Canada. Decomposition of water at the ordinary temperature by an alloy of zinc and antimony, with a description of a new process of procuring bydrogen, by Josian P. COOKE, jr.

Notice of some imprints which have recently been observed in the sandstone strata at the quarries in Port-land, Connecticut, with some remarks on this fermation on the Atlantic coast of the United States, by John JOHNSTON, Professor Natural Sciences Wesleyan Univer-

sity, Middletown, Connecticut.

Brief outline or general description of a remarkable fossil not known to be described, and by some supposed to be an ichthyodorulite, by Pref. W. Hopkins, of Genesee College, Lima, New York.

nesee College, Lima, New York.

In the course of the reading of one of Mr. Hunt's papers, an invitation to the section was received from the pers, an invitation to the section was received from the which he had referred related to the restriction of slaver within the State of Missouri and not within the limits. Thomas L. Harris to hear him this evening at the Varieté on the subject of Spiritual Manifestations. This of 36° 30' ? produced a discussion, in which Prof. Hare took part, and gave his opinion freely as to the manner in which the
Senate of the United States had recently treated the said that the extension of slavery did not affect the prin

About three o'clock Section B adjourned, as with the ther section, to meet again at half-past seven. To-day the Association will visit Mount Vernon, and on Monday or Tuesday will employ the afternoon interval

in pursuance of the invitation of the Faculty of George-town College to visit that institution. LIBERIA. - President Roberts, in his annual message to the Assembly of Liberia, gives an encouraging account of the present condition and future prospects of the republic. During the year 1853 the revenue of the republic was more considerable than in any previous year. The total receipts into the treasury were \$35,093, while the

public expenditures for the same period amounted to \$32,072, leaving a cash surplus of \$3,021. The present liabilities of the Government amount to \$13,925, which, when the assets are deducted, leaves a balance against the State of \$6,062. It is believed that during the present year the receipts will be sufficient, not only for the discharge of the ordinary expenses, but also for the liquidation of the present liabilities and the completion of various important public improvements.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1854.

IN SENATE.

Mr. WELLER presented resolutions of the Legislature of California in favor of additional mail facilities for

California and Oregon.

Also, in favor of the establishment of a full and permanent watering place in Humboldt Desert, on the emi-grant route from Missouri to California. Also, in favor of the enactment of a law authorizing

the Board of Commissioners, appointed under the act of March 3, 1851, to ascertain and settle private land claims in that State, to hold a session at the city of Angeles.

These resolutions were, on motion of Mr. Weller, referred to appropriate committees, and ordered to REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. EVERETT, from the Committee on Foreign Rela-

tions, submitted a report, accompanied by a bill for the relief of Henry Cronchey, and asked its immediate con-

[Mr. E. explained the object of the bill, which was to make a small allowance to Mr. Cronchey, who was em-ployed as a clerk in the office of the United States Legaon at London, for which he was allowed some \$500 The whole amount involved did not exceed \$1,000, and, as the services performed were acceptable and faithfully performed, the committee was of the unanimous opinion that he was entitled to the amount.]
The bill was accordingly considered and passed.

On motion by Mr. DODGE, of Iowa,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post
Roads be directed to inquire into the expediency of establishing the following mail routes, viz: From Fort Madison,
via West Point, Big Mount, and Utica, to Keosaugua, Iowa;
from Fort Madison, via Franklin and Primrose, to Farmingten, from Maranes to Toleda, via Eddar, from Godar Fall. ton; from Marengo to Toledo, via Eldora; from Cedar Falls

to Clear Lake.
On motion by Mr. SLIDELL, the Senate proceeded to onsider the bill for the relief of Francois Cousin. Mr. S. explained the bill, and it was read a third time

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

On motion by Mr. HUNTER, the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the support of the Indian Department for the year ending of June, 1855. Numerous amendments were offered by Mr. SEBAS-TIAN by the instruction of the Committee on Indian Affairs, all of which, after explanation by Mr. S., were

Mr. TOOMBS moved an amendment in the shape of an dditional section appropriating \$350,000, or so much as propriation act of 1837 to be due to individuals whose mes are set forth in the report of said committee, transmitted to Congress the 27th January, 1838, for spoliations of Creek Indians, excepting those whose claims have been heretofore paid by the United States. Mr. HUNTER contended that the amendment provided

for the satisfaction of private claims, and under the 30th rule of the Senate was excluded, and was therefore out

Mr. BRIGHT (in the chair) ruled the amendment out of order. Mr. TOOMBS appealed from the decision of the Chair and a protracted discussion ensued, when the question was taken on sustaining the Chair, and decided in the

affirmative.
Mr. RUSK moved an amendment to pay to certain Indians a per capita allowance, properly payable to them under a treaty with their tribe which had been acciden-

Mr. Rusk's amendment was agreed to. Mr. COOPER moved an amendment, which the Chair ruled out of order, and Mr. Cooper appealed, pending

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

which the Senate adjourned to Monday.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from J. Lawrence Smith, Secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, inviting the members of the House to attend the meetings of that Association, now in session at the Smithsonian Institution.

MILITARY ACADEMY BILL. Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, said that the Senate had returned to the House the Military Academy appropriation bill, insisting upon their amendments non-con-curred in by this body, and asked for a committee of conference. He moved that a committee of conference be appointed on the part of the House.

The motion was agreed to.
Whereupon the SPEAKER appointed Messrs. Jones, of Tennessee, Bissell, and Davis, of Indiana, as the committee on the part of the House.

PUBLIC LANDS The House resumed the consideration of the bill grant ing lands equally to the several States to aid in the construction of railroads and for the support of schools.

Mr. DISNEY spoke in opposition to the bill. doubted whether any man now living could justly appreciate the value of the public domain in the future. Looking forward, he regarded it prospectively as the most solid basis of credit in time of peace, and one of the most mutations of party for the last sixty years the public domain had been preserved intact; and it now remained for this Congress to signalize itself by an abrupt and vioent departure from the principles which heretofo ed the Government, and to introduce principles of action which threatened the entire destruction of this valuable

treasure of the General Government. He then alluded to the report of Mr. BENNETT on this subject, which he declared was one of the most remarkable documents he had ever read. He combatted the views advanced in the report, and replied to the argument made yesterday by Mr. BENNETT in favor of the bill.
Mr. PERKINS, of Louisiana, moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed until Tuesday

DEFICIENCY BILL-NEBRASKA.

Pending which the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. CHANDLER, of Pennsylvania, in the chair.) and resumed the consideration of the bill to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1854, returned from the Senate with various amendments. Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, addressed the committee in favor of the Nebraska-Kansas bill. He rejoiced from the bottom of his heart at this indication to repair a great wrong which had been committed on the South, and ex-pressed his astonishment that any gentleman from that section of the country could be found opposed to this

He argued to prove the unconstitutionality of the Missouri compromise, which he denied had brought peace to the country. Up to 1820, the time of its enactment, there was peace, but since that period there had been discord and distraction. It did not originate in a love of humanity nor in a love of justice, but in an ambitious desire on the part of the North for political power. He cited the Journals to show that a majority of the Southern mem bers of the House voted against the restriction of 36° 30' and wished to know, in view of this fact, how gentle men could say that the South imposed this restrictive feature on the North?

He quoted from the National Intelligencer of 1820 to prove that Mr. Clay was opposed to the Missouri com-promise, and said that he had intended to have introduced the courtly gentlemen of the Intelligencer to show that they were against the features of the Missouri re striction; but time would not allow it. Those editors at that time came out and said that the expansion of slavery

did not extend the principle.

Mr. CULLOM was very certain that the gentleman would not misrepresent either the editors of the Intelligencer or Mr. Clay upon so vital a question as this. Did not the gentleman know that the speech and editorials to which he had referred related to the restriction of slavery

Mr. SMITH replied that he knew they did apply t Mr. S. then replied to certain portions of Mr. BENTON

Mr. BARRY repudiated the idea that this Governme was a Government of compromises. It was the Governmen of the Constitution; and that portion of the Union which contented itself with receiving less or was audacious enough to ask more than the Constitution guarantied to it was faithless to the great trusts under which it lived.

He then argued the unconstitutionality of the Missour compromise, which he said had been violated over an over again by the North. All repudiated it, but ascribed it to the giants who prevailed in the country in

He also cited the Intelligencer of 1820 to prove the that journal was against the Missouri compromise, and referred to it to show that Mr. Clay rose and spoke four hours against the restriction.

hours against the restriction.

He expressed himself as opposed to the Badger proviso, though he did not conceive it to be the Pandora's bex which some gentlemen seemed to think it to be. Notwithstanding his objection to this proviso, he should vote for the bill though it should not be stricken out.

Mr. HUGHES thought that any one looking upon their proceedings might well exclaim, in the language of old Polonius, "still harping on my daughter;" for this

question had been discussed, presented and re-presented, and turned over day after day until he was perfectly satisfied that nearly every member of the committee was surfeited; and nothing but a same of duty to a generous and confiding constituency had induced him at this time to occupy the attention of the committee with his views' to occupy the attention of the committee with his views' than all-absorbing question.

to occupy the attention of the committee with his views' upon this all-absorbing question.

He earnestly deprecated this renewal of agitation, and declared that he made uo war upon the South or upon her peculiar institutions, but simply while to perform his duty towards his constituents.

He was opposed to the bill because, as he viewed it, it proposed to extend the right of holding slaves to territory not only now free, but which was dedicated to freedom by solemn enactment many years since. He onsidered the cry of "popular sovereignty" and "non-indered the cry of "popular sovereignty" and "non-tervention" as mere catch-words, and inquired whe tervention" these principles found favor in the South? He denied that the Missouri compromise was superseded by the compromise of 1850, which related to different Territories, and did not in any way refer to preceding legislation During the discussion of those measures the compromis of 1820 was referred to as an irrepealable law and as in full force. The people of New York of all parties had put in a caveat against the repeal of the Missouri compromise and the consequent extension of slavery.

He alluded in eloquent terms to the principles of Democracy, but said that if those who bore its standard should describe a latter than the consequence of principles and improvements.

should desert its platform of principles and impose tests incompatible with his own convictions of right and duty then the duty he owed those who sent him here wou leave him but one course to pursue on this question, and that was to stand fast by his principles, regardless of the trammels of party.

The committee then rose.

A message having been received from the Senate re-questing the return of the bill of that body to amend an act entitled "An act to grant the right of pre-emption to certain purchasers and settlers on the Maison Rouge grant in the event of the final adjudication of the titl n favor of the United States," approved January 27,

On motion of Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, the Clerk was directed to return the said bill to the Senate. And then the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1854.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the War Department, transmitting, in compliance with a resolution of the 2d December last, a copy of the report, estimates, and maps of the survey of the road from Mendeta to the Big Sioux river; which was laid on

the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. ORR, by consent, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill to authorize the President to cause was necessary, to pay the sums ascertained by the several to be surveyed the tract of land in the Territory of Minagents appointed under the 2d section of the Indian appointed under the Indian appointe the Dacotah or Sioux nation of Indians, and for other purposes; which was read twice and committed.

PUBLIC LANDS.

There being no private bills on the Speaker's table, the House resumed the consideration of the bill granting lands equally to the several States to aid in the construction of railroads and for the support of schools, the question being on the motion of Mr. PERKINS, of Louisiana that its further consideration be postponed until Tuesday Mr. PERKINS withdrew the said motion at the request

Mr. ROGERS, who, after reviewing the past policy o Congress in regard to the public lands, contended that Congress had no power to give away one foot of them, whether acquired by session or purchase, unless it should be for the common benefit of all the States. In his humble judgment, gross injustice had been done to the old States; and he very much feared, from present indica-tions, that no change of policy could be effected by which they would be benefited to any considerable extent. He was in favor of distributing the public lands among the States according to their federal representation in Con-gress, which he thought would be right and just, and according to the provisions of the Constitution. Therefore it would be proper to exercise the power.

Mr. HAMILTON then obtained the floor, but yielded

Mr. EDGERTON, who moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar. Pend-

ing which—
Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved that when the House adjourn to-day, it adjourn to meet on Monday next; which motion was agreed to: Yeas 75, nays 65. The question was then taken on the motion of Mr EDGERTON, and it was decided in the negative.

Mr. ORR moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, upon which motion no quorum voted: Ayes 81, noes 30.

Mr. EDGERTON moved that there be a call of the House; which motion was negatived.

The question recurring on the motion of Mr. Orr, it was put and decided in the affirmative: Ayes 91, noes 28. DEFICIENCY BILL-NEBRASKA. The House accordingly went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Chandler, of Pennsylvania, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending the 30th of June,

1854, returned from the Senate with numerous amend ments. Mr. GIDDINGS made an explanation growing out the remarks made yesterday by Mr. Smith, of Virginia.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, replied.
Mr. SAPP followed, and spoke in opposition to the
Nebraska-Kansas bill. He denied that the Missouri compromise was unconstitutional, and contended that it pos esed all the sanctity of a compact. He argued that the bill did not contain the principle of non-intervention and was surprised that gentlemen could advocate it on hat ground. He stated his objections to the Clayton amendment, and denied that the compromise of 1820 was repealed by the legislation of 1850.

The Committee then rose. The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the President of the United States, transmitting copy of the correspondence between the Secretary of State and her Britannic Majesty's Minister accredited to this Government, and between the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the expediency of further measures for the safety, health, and comfort of emigrants to the United States by sea.

The President says that "asit is probable that further

legislation may be necessary for the purpose of securing those desirable objects, I commend the subject to the consideration of Congress.' The communication and accompanying papers were referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be

printed. A motion was made that the House adjourn, and on this motion the yeas and nays were demanded, which created general laughter, there being but few members

The yeas and nays were ordered, and being taken re sulted: Yeas 25, nays 19. So the motion was agreed t And the House adjourned until Monday next.

DATES OF THE CHIEF EVENTS IN THE LAST WAR WITH RUSSIA. 1828, May 7th, 8th .- Russians cross the Pruth and be siege Ibrail. June 8 .- Cross the Danube at Isakschi.

June 30.—Capture of all places up to Trajan's wall. July 16.—Varna and Shumla invested.

August 3.—Varna besieged; capitulated October 10. July 21.—Silistria invested; October 25th, siege aban September 31.-Russians defeated at the battle of Ka lafat, but the place was subsequently taken by surprise

June 16 .- Ibrail capitulates.

in the night.
1829.—Diebitsch leaves Jamy for the army. Sisoboli taken by sea without resistance.

May 8th, 9th.—The Danube crossed at Hirsova and Silistria invested, which was easily done, as the Russians

ere in possession of Varna.

June 12.—Battle of Kulnotscha, between Schumla and Paravadi. June 26.—Capitulation of Silistria. July 18.—Schumla passed, and Russians advanced to wards Adrianople.

August 19.—Russians reached Adrianople, 100 mile

from Constantinople
September 7.—Mediah, on the Black Sea, occupied by advance along the coast from Bourgos and Sisoboli. September 8.—Enos, on the Mediterranean, (south o drianople,) occupied. August 26.—Treaty of Adrianople signed between Rus

ians and Turks. The Turkish fleet, it will be recollected, was destroyed at Navarino in the autumn of 1827. The Russians were therefore, in 1829, in complete possession of the Black Sea

young man, a clerk in this city, who once committed to memory in a single evening a whole page of the New York Journal of Commerce, and repeated the same with great exactness. In the company of a number of literary young men he defied any one present to repeat a line of poetry from any standard work the next line of which he could not recite and give the name of the author. Some hundred quotations were made, and in each instance the right author was named and the connesting lines given. The power of retention in this person's memory was most re-markable, as the above-named facts abundantly prove. [New York Transcript.

Telegraphic Correspondence.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Arabia arrived at Halifax Tuesday with dates from Liverpool to the 15th instant. Cotton had advanced 1-16th a 1-8th; flour 1s.; wheat 6d.; corn 6d.; and provisions remained firm. Consols were 871.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 15 .- Affairs on the Danube are unchanged. The allied fleets are at Varna. Napier's fleet had suddenly put to sea in consequence of the ice having broken up. It is not true that the Prussian Minister has been recalled from London. The Austrians are reported to be entering Servia. All contumacious Greeks have bed ordered to leave the Turkish territory.

ST.PETERSBURGH, APRIL 6.—The reserved battalions are called out, and a second reserve battery for each corps. ODESSA APRIL 7.—All English and French vessels are ordered out of port.

Corru, Agra 9th.—English and French vessels of war on the coast of Thessaly have orders to search all vessels suspected of hiving munitions of war aboard and seize them when found guilty.

Berlin, April 9.—Prince Barclay d'Estelly proceeds to London on a special mission.

BUCHAREST, APRIL 9.—No battle has yet been fought in COPENHAGEN, APRIL 13 .- Four steam frigates, under Admiral Plumridge, are detached from Napier's fleet and sent to the Gulf of Finland. The French frigate Empe-rieur has chased a Russian corvette into Sweaborg.

COPENHAGEN, APRIL 14.—The British frigate Amphyon. is ashore near Drago, and cannot be got off. HAMBURGH, APRIL 14.—Napier having received a report that sixteen Russian ships of war anchored at Helseng-

fors he was making preparations to attack them. MARSEILLES, APRIL 14 .- Brust will replace Admiral Hamelin in the Black Sea for the purpose of giving Admiral Dundas the chief command of the combined fleets. Gen. St. Arnaud is to have command of the combined

land forces. No late authentic news from Turkey. Austria appears to be more in unison with the Western Powers. Prussia leans more to Russia, though she is

temporizing with both parties. The protocol guarantying the integrity of the Ottoman territory was signed at Vienna by Four Powers, including Prussia, but simultaneously therewith Prussia introduced into her mutual alliance treaty with Austria a condition and limitation which would render the treaty s dead letter, and which Austria consequently refused to accept. All military arrangements arising out of the proposed treaty have been referred to a commission presided over by a Prince of Prussia.

Hanover sides with the Western Powers, and all the minor German States, except Bavaria, will do likewise, and support Austria in forcing Prussia to declare herself should the subject come before the Federal Diet. The "Independence Belge" announces positively that

has just been signed between France and England, independently of the treaties relating to the present war. BALTIC, APRIL 12.—Admiral Napier has left Kioge Bay for Gothland, it being reported that some Russian ports were open and the Russian squadron off Faror. It is also reported that three American ships were somewhere in the Baltic with stores for Russia, and an English steamer had been dispatched for them. There is but lit-

treaty of permanent alliance, offensive and defensive,

The whole allied fleets are in the Black Sea, near Varna All the marines of the fleet were to be landed to protect that place. Admiral Dundas had signalled his cruisers to take, burn, and destroy every thing. His fleets were in communication with the Turkish land force. Prince Paskiewitch arrived at Bucharest on the 5th. Gortschakoff retains the command of the army, but is subject to Paskiewitch's orders.

tle ice in the Gulf of Finland.

March 13 .- An important sally was made on Kalafat, and a sanguinary encounter of four hours occurred. The Russians were routed and pursued a considerable dis-The British war steamer Cyclops arrived at Malta on the 7th, bringing the important news that the Turks pur-posely left a free passage for the Russians to Hirsova, and then attacked them in their rear. After a hard fight

half the Russians were cut to pieces, and the remainder retired across the Danube. Later from Venezuela.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 24 .- The barque Venezuela has arrived from Porto Cabello with dates of the 9th instant. On the 24th ultimo the Venezuelan Congress abolished slavery throughout the Republic, and the bill became a law the same day by the signature of the President. Indemnity to the planters was specified, but funds for that purpose had not been set apart. Elections come off in August, when Gen. Monagas will be re-elected President.

Interesting from Mexico. rived from Vera Cruz, bringing dates from the city of Mexico to the 18th instant.

A great battle had occurred between the forces under Santa Anna and Alvarez, in which the latter were de-feated. The victory of Santa Anna was celebrated at the capital with great rejoicing and a general illumination.

It was reported that the fifty-one persons recently arrested in the schooner Anita, near San Blas, for landing without a passport, had been carried, heavily chained, to the capital. Among them are said to be twenty native-born Americans, twelve adopted citizens, and four Eng-

The Muskets that Won't Go Off. New Orleans, April 25.—The barque Grapeshol, which arrived here last week from New York, and was supposed to have the celebrated muskets of George Law on board,

s still below. Her destination is involved in mystery. Storm at New York-Ericsson Steamship Capsized. New York, April. 27.—A storm commenced here at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon and continued all night. Considerable damage has been done to the shipping. The caloric steamship Ericsson was capsized at Jersey city flats, and went down in twenty feet water. It is believed that all on board were saved. The tempest was tremendous, and it is feared that the shipping on the coast has suffered.

Baltimore Market.

Baltimore Market.

Baltimore, April 28.—Breadstuffs are dull and quiet to-day. Sales are made at \$8.25. The supply is light. Corn meal \$3.37 a \$4. Rye flour \$5.50 a \$5.62 per bbl. Wheat, \$2 a \$2.08 for white to \$2 to \$2.05 for red. Corn, 72 a 73 cents for white, yellow 75 a 76; oats 48 a 50; rye 100 a 106. Mess pork \$14.62; mess beef \$16. Bacon, shoulders 6 cents, sides 7 a 74, hams 8 a 11 cents. Coffee, Rio 11 a 11\(\frac{2}{3}\) cents. New Orleans molasses 23 a 25; New Orleans sugars \$3.87 a \$4.62. Whiskey 26 a 27 cents. Wool, unwashed 20 a 23, washed 28 a 33, fleece 34 a 45 cents per lb.

made to a fair extent, mostly in small lots of Ohio and Maryland, at previous prices. Shippers have come for-ward to some extent and holders are very firm. New York Market. New York, April 28.—The flour market is unchanged, and a limited business is doing at yesterday's rates, viz: \$7.02\for State, and \$8.37\for Ohio; Baltimore brands at \$8.02\for \$8.87\for Wheat is dull, and so is corn—the latter at \$2 for mixed and \$7 for yellow. Provisions are unchanged.

> OFFICIAL. DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

United States at Havana: "Notice is given to commerce, by order of the Super-intendency, that the third article of the royal order of the 24th of December of the year last past, published in the Official Gazette of the 10th of February last, is to be understood as follows: That vessels which, besides the cost

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, APRIL 27, 1854.

Information has been received at this Department from the Legation of the United States in Central America that of the persons drowned at Virgin Bay on the 2d of March last the bodies of the following had been recovered and departified. The affacts found around the processory. DEPARTMENT OF STATE. ed and identified. The effects found upon their persons have been transmitted to this Department, and will be deposited in the Treasury Department for the benefit of the legal claimants:

> William Lane, Edward Thoma - Learin, (or Leavin,)

Isaac Edge, Jacob Lewis, (colored,) W. H. Gardner, Francis Harris.

ficece 34 a 45 cents per lb.

The tobacco market is much firmer. Sales have been

WASHINGTON, APRIL 27, 1854. The following notice has been received at this Departnent from W. H. Robertson, Esq., Acting Consul of the

in less quantity than their measure, import other cargo to any amount, shall be in the same case respecting the tonnage dues, but subjected to the payment of the ponton, health visit, registering, and other usual dues."

LIST.